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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1871. NO. 41.

FIRST EDITION.

HIGH OR LOW CHURCH.

Debate in the Baltimore Convention.

What the English Canons Are.

No Vote Reached on Ritual.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 24, 1871.

At the opening of the Convention to day, it was agreed that no new matter should be introduced. It appears that the objections of the Bishops to the canon authorizing omissions from the full service in certain cases was, that they did not desire so important a matter to be left wholly at the discretion of a Rector. Unless the House of Bishops accede and agree to the House proposition, the subject will now go over.

The committee appointed in 1865 on rubrical book reported against all changes broughtby memorials, and all propositions to allow any omission of terms whose meanings were in dispute. The report was received and adopted without debate.

At eleven A. M. the debate on the ritual began. A message from the House of Bishops announced the rejection of the canon of the Conference Committee on Ritual, and the question pending in the House was in definite postponement.

Judge Sheffey, of Virginia, prominent in the House as a moderate churchman, opened. There were, without doubt, great evils in the church, and the church had power to protect itself. Toleration was commendable at times, but the peace now called for was a peace when danger threatened, and during assault. St. Albans did not spring into full life, but was the result of time, and the practice first tolerated was then enforced. To postpone now would be to tell the world that were so blind that they would see all, or lacked sufficient wisdom to correct errors. Though some speakers in the interests of the ritualists had attempted to ridicule minor matters in the English Articles named in the report, he assured the House that they would prove the very bulwark of the church against Romanism. Those who did not wish to give the Bishops power to decide on law should unite upon the proposed amendment of Dr. Mead, specifying what should not be done regarding incense, lights, crucifixes, the services of the communion, &c., and this amendment be carefully drawn.

Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts, regarded as one of the strongest men in the convention, followed, supporting the Mead amendment. Since the supremacy of the Pope was discarded by the English church, the chief difference between that church and ours was the belief that the body of Christ was in no sense present in the elements of the communion. The church had hedged this hinge doctrine about, and fortified it by all means in its power, but still the central column from which all depended, and made her what she claimed to be—the reform church of the world. Ritualism, in essence, was belief in the presence of the Savior in the element, and the symbols, bowings and other observances were such that they favored the amendments because it was in the definite shape of law, and infractions of said law can be punished by existing courts, and as not at the will of one man. The church could not afford to postpone action to tolerate the harlot, to countenance idolatry for the sake of pointing to a harmonious committee.

Dr. Craik, of Louisville, Chairman of the Convention, made a strong attack on the clause giving the Bishops power to decide in the matter of the ritual. He claimed that it swept away the power and right of the Diocesan Courts, and while the Church here was Puritanical, in England it was Romish, and the Bishops power to decide in the matter of the ritual. He claimed that if such power was conferred, the effect of the Diocesan Courts, and while the Church here was Puritanical, in England it was Romish, and the Bishops appeared to be the leaders of the Romish party in England, and the Romish party would be strengthened by the passage of the clause giving the Bishops power to decide in the matter of the ritual. He claimed that it swept away the power and right

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

From the current number of *Thurston's Quarterly Trade-Circular* is printed herewith an exhaustive article on the Past, Present and Future of Pittsburgh. It is probably fuller than any previous publication of the kind, and at once proves how well grounded is the claim of our city to the title of "Birmingham of America." The growth in business and financial strength, as here shown, may well be called marvelous. In a recent publication of authority Pittsburgh was pronounced financially the strongest city on the continent—and here we have some of the proofs of the truth of the observation. To this article we propose to add nothing of our own. Mr. THURSTON has performed a service to our city by bestowing the labor necessary to render the publication so complete, and we will only add, that this is the time for the display of that public spirit which Pittsburgh's position, great strength, the magnitude of her manufactures, her experience and manifold advantages fully warrant.

THE best is the cheapest. The poorest is the most costly. Shellac in hats, shoddy in coats, sand in shells, and paper soles to shoes, are counterfeits that do not pay, as the experience of the war fully proves. And now that Chicago is beginning again to repeat her wonderful history, she will doubtless heed the lesson taught her by the fire, and build in the spirit of resistance alike to the elements and the ages. And it will be a good thing for the whole country to take a new architectural departure. We have solved the problem of how to put up the showiest buildings at the least expense, and have paid for it at a considerably high figure, as Chicago already shows, and as other towns and cities, constructed on the model of Chicago, may yet more fully show. And as in war the innocent often suffer with the guilty, so in a great conflagration the solid, honest structures often go down in the melting heats kindled of the flimsy make-believes in which show takes the place of strength, and ornamentation stands for endurance. The paint upon a woman's cheek is not necessarily a sign of health, nor a gilded cornice to a house evidence of secure walls. What is needed is that more common sense and foresight shall be put into the construction of our buildings, and less attention paid to mere tinsel and show. Elegance and taste are admirable things in their way, but whether in architecture or edneation, we want a solid basis first, and polite accomplishments afterwards. Again and again have we had the lesson brought home to us that our great need is genuineness and sincerity, with ourselves as well as well as with our neighbors. Sanded wood-stone fronts may cheat the observer, but they do not cheat the flames. Chicago will heed her lesson. Will other cities profit by her example?

THE gratifying intelligence comes to us from Washington that notwithstanding the opinions of Attorney General HOAR regarding the unconstitutionality of competitive examinations, the Civil Service Commission, now in session, will not be embarrassed in its work. This opinion, it will be remembered, was to the effect that Congress cannot enforce any system of regulations for appointments in the civil service which conflicts with or restricts the constitutional right of selection vested in the Executive. President GRANT, however, is said to have expressed his belief that if a system were once well established, and thoroughly tested with good results, the approval of the people would be so emphatic and pronounced that no subsequent administration would dare to overturn it in the integrest of party politics; and the Commissioners are reported to hold the same views. It is conceded, moreover, that the President, if he so chooses, has the power to make his own selection of officers dependent upon the results of competitive examinations, until he can extend the rules throughout the entire civil service by his power in the formation of his Cabinet, since no Cabinet officer could retain his position who should refuse to adopt and enforce such a system as he might recommend, notwithstanding the fact that Congress is powerless in the premises. This is said to be the view taken alike by the President and the Commission. There is therefore a prospect that we may really have a Civil Service reform, based on the system of competitive examination, after all. In this connection the testimony of Dr. MCCOSH, President of Princeton College, in relation to the practical operation of this method, is valuable. He was one of twelve examiners of applicants for the East India service. He testifies as follows:

"Every year a number of young men, trained in the college with which I was connected in Ireland, were successful in the competition, and are now occupying important spheres in India. I have watched the career of these young men with keen interest, and I am able to report that they have all turned out good men of business; they have maintained a high moral character; they are beyond doubt above the suspicion of being corruptible. Beginning with the great Indian offices, the system has been extended to the public service at home. Strong testimony is acknowledged by all candid men to be a great improvement on the out method of political patronage."

The country is sick and disgusted with the abuses and corruptions which inhere in and are fostered by the present practice, for that cannot be called a system which breeds only venality, incompetency, favoritism and chaos.

THE New York *World* of Monday contains another letter from its London correspondent concerning the rise and progress of the remarkable coalition between the peers and people, of which we gave some account in a late number of the COMMERCIAL. It appears that the initial steps of the movement were taken as long ago as last January, at which period Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the great ship-builder, acting for the skilled workmen of England, approached the liberal peers with a proposition similar to the contract made at a later date with the conservatives. But after a number of conferences had been held between them, Mr. RUSSELL became satisfied that it was useless to expect any practical concessions from the liberal aristocracy, whereupon negotiations were at once opened with the conservatives. We have already given the principal points of the agreement said to have been entered into. The peers seem to have accepted the responsibility thus imposed on them in a spirit as creditable to their hearts as to their intelligence. They say:

"They accept the responsibility of preparing legislative measures for carrying the objects of the workingmen into effect, and of bringing in and passing these measures through both Houses of Parliament. They do not conceal from themselves the great opposition which these measures will encounter in passing through Parliament; but they consider it their duty to make earnest efforts for the better understanding and closer union of the separate classes of society, and retaining to themselves perfect freedom of Parliament and action on the decision of the measures proposed to them, and the expedient modes of giving them effect, they cordially unite with the workingmen for the common good."

It is of course to be presumed that a prime agent in affecting this coalition has been the danger which threatens aristocratic institutions. When even Lord JOHN MANNERS—the immortal author of the couplet:

"Let trade and commerce, sea and learning, die,
But save, O save! our old nobility."

Feels compelled to subscribe to such a movement, it is clear that not even the most incorrigible Tory of the realm can refuse to admit the firm hold which Democratic ideas are taking on the masses. Whatever concessions promise to be made are therefore to a considerable degree made in the hope of averting or at least of postponing a radical revolution. But notwithstanding this element of selfishness it seems every way probable that the coalition will result much more advantageously to the working classes than any scheme which those noisy apostles of chaos, BRADLAUGH and ODGER, could hit upon. The English masses do not care very greatly for abstract ideas, but hunger makes them as savage as wolves. It is a question of work and bread. If the peers can read the riddle of this Sphinx they are safe for some time to come.

THE extraordinary drouths which have prevailed throughout the country during the past summer, have given a new impulse to the study of the problem of the manufacture of rain. A leading physicist has recently published a book to show that this can be done. The author starts with the fact from a great range of examples, that heavy artillery firing in great battles has invariably been followed by rain and argues that artillery firing will always produce a like result. The explanation of this phenomenon is not easy, but the phenomenon stands as a fact. The conclusion is that the Government ought to take the matter in hand, and by a series of experiments at different places test the practical value of the principle. It is argued that the expense would be inconsiderable compared with the beneficial results, and the government could supply rain gauges and charge for the amount each farmer would receive.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Adriatic, the last steamer built of the old Collins line, which was sold some years ago to parties in England, has after many vicissitudes, had her machinery taken out at Liverpool and been altered into a sailing ship. She recently sailed from the Mersey for Rio Janeiro with a cargo of coal. A Liverpool journal says: "As she was towed down the Mersey, her enormous size and 'ship-shape' appearance excited universal admiration, and it seemed something like extravagance to degrade such a splendid looking vessel into a coal hulk—which is, we believe, her ultimate destiny."

A Prussian engineer has invented a machine which will manufacture ice without chemicals, merely by compression and expulsion of air. The specimen machine now at New York makes two tons of ice per day, and the capacity can be increased to twenty tons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* read, the other morning, a paragraph in one of the most widely circulated Paris papers, of which the following is a faithful translation: "Echo of American news: On the 15th courant, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, grandson of Prince Jerome, was married to the grand-daughter of the celebrated American humorist, Daniel Webster."

One of the most remarkable incidents of the Chicago fire was the saving of just one leaf of a quarto Bible out of the whole stock of books, magazines and newspapers belonging to the Western News Company. It contained the first chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, which opens with the following words: "How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary! She weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks; among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her."

The movement for the establishment of a Protestant Foundling Hospital in New York city is meeting with encouraging success. It is stated that there are nearly three thousand births out of wedlock in New York each year. Most of these children are abandoned and some fifteen hundred in all might be saved if proper care was taken of them. The occupation of the field already serviceable as it has been, still leaves a pressing demand for a more ample and fully appointed charity for foundlings. And this is urged, because since the opening of the Roman Catholic institution the crime of infanticide has greatly diminished in New York, and more children are offered than can possibly be taken care of.

In consequence of the action of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance in admitting colored delegates to its late session in Boston the past officers of the various divisions of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia have decided that they will not agree to the ruling of their Northern brothers, and have adopted a resolution which will be presented at the coming session of the Grand Division of Virginia, having for its object the separation of the Grand Division of Virginia from the National Division of North America.

It is stated that the prohibitory liquor law of Iowa is carried out to the letter. The U. S. District Attorney for the Des Moines Judicial District states that in the ten counties in which he delivered speeches during the recent campaign there, not a liquor bar was in operation. He reports that public opinion is so strong in favor of prohibition that the people there use every endeavor to prevent attempted measures toward its non-enforcement.

A Toronto (Canada) paper, in view of the well-established fact that great fires occur only in seasons of extreme drouth, suggests as a preventive "that responsible scientific men be charged with the duty of reporting to City, Province or State Governments, the probable advent of unusual heat of the atmosphere becomes, or is about to become, a source of probable extensive danger—the authorities thereupon to enforce, at whatever may be the necessary cost, such extra precautions as experience has indicated." It is remarked that while it might be difficult to prevent the vast fires that sweep prairie and forest, there could be no difficulty in adopting such measures in large cities.

An Austrian surgeon has got into trouble in a very singular way. A burgomaster named Klym was gored in the left side by a wild bull, and the doctor, who was summoned to attend him, found a wound in a gold ring, which slipped off his finger during the operation and remained in the wound. The loss was not noticed until after the wound had been dressed, and it was not thought proper to put the unfortunate in greater danger by endeavoring to recover the ring. The burgomaster died, and the surgeon has since been arrested, on the charge that death had been caused not by the wounds, but by inflammation produced by the ring.

Barney Aaron, the retired prize fighter, was reported hanged at Chicago, with others of his ilk. But he still lives and flourishes in New York. At the time the fire broke out in Chicago he was "dealing a nice little game of faro in Clark street." With a friend he took a carriage and drove about the outskirts of the conflagration until tired out, and next day left for Cleveland, where he heard that he had been hanged. The report, he says, cost him a deal of money, and among other expenditures in contradiction of it was paying $45 for telegraphing to his sisters in Dublin's warm quarter.

A new alloy of copper and iron has been invented which is regarded as a discovery of much practical importance. The blending of the two metals produces a substance of great strength, which, it is said, has the quality to greater hardness than steel, and when soft is easily worked. One of the most important advantages claimed for this new alloy is that it is not liable to oxidation when exposed to the atmosphere. But the principal object of the invention is to make a perfectly malleable metal which can be tempered to the utmost hardness, and which, being cheaper than steel, can be substituted for it in many important applications for which the latter is now rarely employed. The tests to which the new alloy has been submitted show its peculiar fitness for the purpose in question.

An association of workingmen in Boston have adopted a plan for obtaining houses at a low rate of rental and payment. They propose to build fifty houses each, of eight rooms, to cost $5,000 each, or $100,000 in all, but which being contracted for together, will cost but $75,000. Of this amount each member of the association pays $200 down, or $10,000 in all, and thus the sum required on mortgages is reduced to $65,000. Should this plan be carried into effect, and the owners pay $260 rent annually, the entire indebtedness will be liquidated in seven years and a surplus of $15,267 be left to the credit of the association.

The English printers have a new grievance. They have long been underworked by the more economical Scotchmen, who are content "to cultivate literature on a stick-and-a-half," and now English books are printed in Germany and sent back in sheets to be bound. The reason given is this: Printing has been made a matter of technical education in Germany and labor is cheaper there than in England.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Son of Roger A. Pryor.

Considerable excitement exists in literary and scientific circles in New York over the recent mysterious disappearance of the son of General Roger A. Pryor, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and a General in the rebel army, who is now a leading member of the New York bar. His son is about twenty years of age, and has been missing since a week ago last Sunday night, at which time he left the family residence for a brief walk. What adds to the painful interest of the circumstances is the remarkably distinguished and honorable character of the young man's career. While at Princeton College, in New Jersey, he gained the one thousand dollar mathematical prize given by Mr. Jay Cooke, of the class of eighty-six. He afterward went to Cambridge University, where he greatly distinguished himself and gained decided credit. So greatly did he endear himself to the faculty that the head of his college addressed him a letter after his return to the United States, expressing a great desire for his return, assuring him of the highest honors, and stating that he could easily gain a fellowship if he would only consent to become a naturalized British citizen. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, was also greatly attached to him, and he had attracted the warm friendship of the professors of Columbia College Law School, where he had been in attendance, as well as of literary and scientific men generally. It is feared that he was labouring under a temporary aberration of mind from too close application to his studies.

—Later intelligence is to the effect that the body of the young man was found floating in the river at the Hamilton Avenue Ferry.

THE illegal recapture of the Gloucester fishery schooner Horton by her owner, cited in the report below, does not promise to turn out as rosily for himself as he had thought. Notwithstanding the fact that the vessel is peaceably lying in the harbor of Gloucester, the Dominion Government retains virtual control over her. While seized by the Canadian authorities for alleged violation of the fishery laws, her papers were of course taken possession of at the same time. The Captain now applies to the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of new papers; but since there has been no adjudication of the case before the Canadian Courts, the Secretary declines to comply with the request, at least until he is in receipt of further information concerning the subject. The schooner, therefore, is as useless to the owner as if she were still tied at a Nova Scotia wharf. The vessel cannot leave port without papers, and it is not likely that the Government of the United States will grant them without protest. Great Britain by assuming the act of the owner of the Horton, before the question of the original seizure of the vessel has been settled. If she leaves Gloucester, it will probably be in the hands of the Government rather than of the owner, undergoing adjudication, for it is not to be expected that the British Government will consent to decide the question of her seizure until she is returned to the British jurisdiction. This would probably a wider application than that which relates merely to her owner or the fraternity of Gloucester fishermen. "Mind your own business and obey the law" is a good motto for Massachusetts statesmen as well as mackerel catchers.

ONE of the most curious things in the world is the way in which book riders press the most remote and irrelevant matters and circumstances into their service. With them, too, trifles light as air are confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ. Thus the Baltimore *American*, remarking upon the late advance of Rio coffee, and the possible further effects which the recent emancipation of the slaves in Brazil may exert on prices, adds that "the most certain way for the United States to be sure of always getting good and cheap coffee is to annex Santo Domingo. With Americans owning the land and cultivating the soil of that island, it will yield enough to supply the whole country." The *American* is a strong advocate of annexation, and helped considerably to raise the "tempest in a tea-pot" which the attempt to put that project into execution brewed. But the people of the United States have declared their preference for a peaceful breakfast table. Coffee is not good when it leads to heart-burnings in the family.

The most singular relief fund we ever heard of was started in Albany, New York, some days ago. A certain man named Littlefield, who was solicited to contribute to the Chicago fund, denounced it as a swindle, but afterwards gave ten dollars. The Albany *Evening Express*, however, published his inexcusable words, and called for penny subscriptions to reimburse him for his unwilling outlay. The result was, in the existing state of feeling, what might have been expected; the pennies came pouring in from all parts of the city and the surrounding country, and even from other States. The thousandth contribution to the "Littlefield fund" was received the other day at the *Express* office, and the whole sum was immediately packaged and sent to the gentleman's place of business. Of course it was not accepted, however. It was returned promptly, marked, "Would not receive it," and the *Express* people immediately forwarded it to Chicago. We should think it would be a lesson to him as long as he lives.

PITTSBURGH'S GROWTH.

HOW AND WHY.

Eight Years' Statistical Comparison

Past Data and Future Prospect.

[From Thurston's Quarterly Trade Circular.]

It is now eight years since the first number of the *Trade Circular* was issued, and the growth of Pittsburgh and the development of her resources since that time is most striking, and full of suggestiveness as to her great future.

Many of the statistics of that growth have from time to time been presented in the columns of the *Trade Circular*, and copied and commented upon by leading journals in Europe as well as in the United States, and cannot have but aided in attracting capital and population to swell the productions of the city.

The presentation of that growth in a comprehensive statistical form cannot fail to be interesting and instructive, and we devote some space in this number to a review of the eight years' progress of our manufactures and our city.

THE COAL TRADE OF PITTSBURGH

Being one of the primary elements in the growth of the city, it is natural that its per cent. of progress should be the initial unit from whence to state the sum total of our increase. Without dwelling upon th earlier statistics of the coal trade of Pittsburgh, we page to the year 1863, from which date to the present, we propose to show, in brief figures, its increase. The comparison stands thus:

1863—Total bushels mined	36,689,135
1870—Total bushels mined	129,512,735
Increase in eight years	92,823,600

Or over two hundred and twenty-five per cent. When we consider that not only this development of one mineral resource of Pittsburgh, but of other similar coal fields, has been caused by the protection to American labor and American manufactures that has prevailed during the last ten years, as much perhaps, however, from the financial necessities of the nation, as from a settled policy of the government; one wonders that the value of any American citizen could be raised against a policy that thus has given, directly and indirectly, employment to millions, and built cities and towns. Nor when it is so apparent how largely the wealth of Pittsburgh has been augmented in the mining of coal, which, failing its demand for manufacturing purposes, and the wants of the population thereby created, would have lain in the earth valueless; that any political economist and advocate bringing from other lands, in any shape, the minerals resting in the bosom of our own, which, of no value in the development of the nation or the enriching of the people while lying unused, becomes, when touched by the hand of labor and the implements of manufacturing, changed as if by a magic rod, to commercial wealth, and is twice powerful—enriching the label whose field produces, and the nation of which that labor is a part.

THE MANUFACTURE AND PRODUCTION OF IRON

Is so directly the result of the fuel facilities of Pittsburgh, that it as naturally takes the position of the first multiple of the primary unit, coal. It not being our purpose to review the early growth of any one branch of trade, but simply to show the growth of Pittsburgh in a period of eight years now past, we shall give the iron trade as our statistics show it in 1863 and in 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

In 1863.	The number of rolling mills were	27
In 1871.	The number of rolling mills are	43
In 1863.	The number of puddling furnaces were	962
In 1871.	The number of puddling furnaces are	2,000
In 1862.	The number of nail machines were	408
In 1871.	The number of nail machines are	508
In 1863.	The tons of metal used by the mills were	132,000
In 1871.	The tons of metal used by the mills are	350,000
In 1863.	The number of foundries and machine shops were	45
In 1871.	The number of foundries and machine shops are	75
In 1863.	The tons of metal used by mills and foundries were consumed at	178,000
In 1871.	The consumption of tons of metal will be	500,000

The increase in eight years is in number of Rolling mills.....16, or 60 per cent.
Foundries and machine shops.....30, or 67 per cent.
The increase in puddling furnaces.....1,038, or 118 per cent.
The increase in nail machines.....100, or 25 per cent.
The increase in consumption of metal 252,000 tons, or over.....180 per cent.

The whose production of pig metal and blooms in the United States for 1871, as has been stated, will be 2,000,000 tons. Our statistics show Pittsburgh will consume fully one-fourth of the present product of the entire country.

The statesman and the political economist will naturally seek the cause of this wonderful development, not only in the increase in one branch of American industry, but only in Pittsburgh, but in a dozen other localities within the country, in the last ten years. While it is true that the growth of populations and their needs must have necessarily increased the consumption in corresponding ratios, yet there is after all but one solution to the problem. It is the magnification the iron producers have enjoyed during the past eight years. While the needs of population might have required the same relative amounts of iron, yet it is not palpable that if that iron had been brought entirely from abroad that the demand would have built no rolling mills in the United States, opened no coal mines, worked up the banks, enriched no agriculturist by demand for food from those who working in mills, could not grow their own corn. If it be said that the workers of minerals abroad would then have taken that which is now the source of abundant wealth, is it not true that the nearer his grain field the agriculturist finds his market, the less expense and the more gain to him; that he may sell to the ryot abroad pays no more—nor as much—as he who lays by consuming at home. Can the agriculturist of the free-trader honestly believe that foreign workmen, wherein dollars were, would be as large a market or will purchase more produce and pay a better price for it than the American operative, earning from fifteen to thirty dollars a week; or that those foreign workmen will supply all their need for food from the United States, as free traders would wish us to procure all our manufactures abroad? Is that the reason exports

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

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57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

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C. C. MANFULL, A. W. TEETER, Cashier.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. Free from taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, October 24, 1871.

Money seems to grow scarcer each day, and some of our banks have to refuse discount altogether, while with the rest only old customers are carried through.

Although money was four per cent. last night in New York, it quickly changed to seven to-day, with a commission added. We hear of a Philadelphia bank President, while in town to-day, remarking that there was not a National Bank in that city but was below its reserve.

The rain of last night put a cheerful smile on the faces of such bankers as have large coal customers. Should the river rise enough to let out the waiting coal, the market at this point. We are afraid they are doomed to disappointment, as it would take a long spell of weather to bring the river to anything like a boating stage.

—The New York papers are exposing the tricks practiced on the public by the manner in which the weekly bank statements are gotten up. The *World* of Monday says: "The Sub-Treasury will begin next Wednesday, October 25, to pay the gold interest due by government on November 1. The New York city banks have already received from the Sub-Treasury good checks dated October 25, for the interest due on November 1 on the government bonds they hold. The amount of the gold interest is about $1,000,000. As soon as these checks have reckoned as good in their present weekly bank statement this sum of $1,000,000 will disappear from the weekly bank statements as gotten up. The *World* of Monday says: "The Sub-Treasury will begin next Wednesday, October 25, to pay the gold interest due by government on November 1. The New York city banks have already received from the Sub-Treasury good checks dated October 25, for the interest due on November 1 on the government bonds they hold. The amount of the gold interest is about $1,000,000. As soon as these checks have reckoned as good in their present weekly bank statement this sum of $1,000,000 will disappear from the weekly bank statements as gotten up. The *World* of Monday says: "The Sub-Treasury will begin next Wednesday, October 25, to pay the gold interest due by government on November 1. The New York city banks have already received from the Sub-Treasury good checks dated Wednesday, October 25, and gold checks dated Wednesday, October 25, and gold checks dated Wednesday, October 25, and which cannot be turned into gold until that date."

The weekly bank statements contain differences so extraordinary as to make it plain to any business man of ordinary intelligence that it is not worth the paper it is written upon for a practical guide to the true condition of the banks. The loans are said to be decreased $9,930,900, and the deposits $11,291,100. The specie is said to have increased $825,700, and the legal tenders are said to have decreased $1,251,-200. The reserve is said to have gained $2,833,800, and now stands at an excess over the reserve of 25 per cent. required by law of $1,594,725 against the amount of $1,269,025 below the legal reserve last week. The items of loans, drawn the attention of its tenders to the wrong-doing of the banks by publishing all in the average for the week. This practice of "averages" misleads the community, and frequently is the occasion of serious loss. In order to show this system of "averages" works, we will assume the following amounts as held by the banks in legal tenders on the under-noted days of the week:

	Legal Tenders.
Saturday	$50,000,000
Monday	50,000,000
Tuesday	40,000,000
Wednesday	30,000,000
Thursday	20,000,000
Friday	10,000,000
Total	$200,000,000
Bank average for the week	35,000,000

The preceding statement shows that the banks, according to their present system of "averages," would publish to the business community of the United States that they held $35,000,000 of legal tenders, when on the last day of the week they had only $20,000,000, and the average was a fiction of one, and the figures were reversed, they would still publish the same amount as the following table shows:

	Legal Tenders.
Saturday	$10,000,000
Monday	20,000,000
Tuesday	30,000,000
Wednesday	40,000,000
Thursday	50,000,000
Friday	60,000,000
Total	$210,000,000
Bank average for the week	$ 35,000,000

This thus fraudulent system of bank "averages" practiced by the New York City bank managers states officially that they hold $35,000,000 legal tenders, when the preceding statement shows that they had on hand $60,000,000, precisely the same amount stated of $35,000,000 when they held only $10,000,000. What the business community want is the precise amounts of each item on the face of the bank at the close of business on Friday of each week. The Bank of England gives this, and so also does the Bank of France. No other statement is of any practical utility. The practical New York system is a positive fraud on the community and a disgrace to the New York managers who publish it weekly. It is of benefit only to Wall street gamblers and stock speculators, who manage somehow to ascertain with tolerable correctness the true condition of the banks at the close of the week. This knowledge accessible to Wall street speculators is denied to the public by the New York bank managers.

The committee of seventy had better turn their attention without delay to making an immediate reform in the publication of the New York weekly bank statements.

The present weekly bank statement shows favorably—more so than the facts warrant. In addition to the misstatements resulting from this system of "averages," it is stated that the banks have reckoned in their amount of specie on hand the gold interest checks of government dated next Wednesday, October 25, and said to be about $1,000,000. This accounts in some measure for the reported increase of $825,700 in their item called "specie." It is also said that some of the banks are in the habit of charging the government bonds they pay to the item called "loans," so that a purchaser of $1,000,000 in government bonds is reported in the bank items as an increase of $1,000,000 in "loans," and of course to balance this is $1,000,000 in "deposits." Some portion of the decrease in loans and deposits of this week is said to arise from sales of government bonds during the week by the banks. It is certain that the weekly bank statement is of but little use in order to learn their true condition.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¼	113¼	113¼
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	112¼	112¾	111¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	107
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Cuton Pacific Railroad	94
Central Pacific Railroad	111
Currency Pacifics	111

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Exchange building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 24, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12 M.	1:30 P. M.	3 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Del. Lack.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Rock. Cent.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ft. Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ill. Cent.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chic. & N. W.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do. pref.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Do. pref.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Tol. & Wabash	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Mil. & St. P.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Do. pref.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Chic. & Alton	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do. pref.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Pitts. & Ft. W.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
C. & N. W.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. pref.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1871.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

It is probable that regulations will soon be issued from the Treasury Department concerning the redemption of mutilated currency, by which fractional currency notes will be redeemed at their value when less than one-half the note is mutilated, and when over one-half is destroyed there will be no redemption. This refers alone to fractional currency.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

To-day received a valuable communication from England in relation to the method of appointment to the British postal service. The subject under consideration was that of probation on appointment.

APPOINTMENT.

The President to-day appointed Hiram Rose postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio, in place of Julius S. Coe, suspended.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY.

To show the value of the postal treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. It may be stated that during the first week of its operation $5,349 was sent from the Washington office to Great Britain, and that $3,326 was received at the same office from Great Britain.

POLITICAL.

Tammany County Convention.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The Tammany County Convention, this evening, made the following nominations: Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas A. Ledwith; Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles P. Daly; Register, Edward J. Shandley; Judges Jones and Spencer, the present incumbents, were nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Reform and Democratic Nominations.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The reform Democratic Conventions nominated candidates for Assembly this evening, among them Charles O'Conor, the eminent jurist, in one district the Tammany nominee is informed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1871.

THE LIVONIA BEATEN BY THE DAUNTLESS.

The Challenge race was sailed to-day for a fifty-guinea cup by the Dauntless and Livonia, over the ocean course, from the Sandy Hook light ship, to a stake boat stationed twenty miles to windward and return. The weather was very foggy and disagreeable, but not unfavorable for sailing. At 11:40:26 A. M. the Livonia crossed the starting line, and the Dauntless followed one minute one second after. The start was very interesting, and the yachts kept their distance, about two hundred yards, for nearly thirty minutes, when they tacked. They then got wider apart, and the Dauntless succeeded in weathering the Livonia, and gathered on her fast that the stake boat was reached at 3:22:05 P. M. The Livonia rounded 14½ minutes after the Dauntless. Coming back the wind favored around two points, and fell considerably. The Livonia was overhauling the Dauntless fast, and seemed the winning boat, when a good eleven-knot breeze sprang up, and the Dauntless went away from her competitor and reached the light ship at 5:18:30, the Livonia coming in at 5:28:22. Time of the race—Dauntless, 5 h. 28 m. 30 s.; Livonia, 5 h. 40 m. 38 s. Corrected time, Dauntless, 5 h. 40 m. 30 s.; Livonia, 5 h. 40 m. 38 s. The Dauntless won by eleven minutes and three seconds actual, or six minutes and three seconds corrected time.

REAPPEARANCE OF SOTHERN.

Sothern re-appeared last evening after an absence of ten years, as Doudreary in "Our American Cousin," to a crowded house.

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

The citizens of Brooklyn held a mass meeting this evening and passed resolutions demanding a full exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the city and county governments in recent years.

Fire in the Mountains Near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 24.—The mountains above Dauphin have been on fire since Friday last. The operator at Dauphin reports that the fire extends two miles from the river and the entire breadth from the mountain. The country surrounding is shrouded in smoke.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 24.—River three feet three Cloudy.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 24.—River slowly swelling, with two feet seven inches in the canal and falls, and twelve or thirteen inches in the chute, and three feet on Portland bar. Showery this morning; cloudy to-night with signs of more rain.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 24.—Chiefly clear and warm. River falling slowly. Port list: Up—Fayette, 8 A. M. Down—Etta Hughes, 5 A. M.; Dick Johnson, 4 P. M., all with as much as they could carry on the water.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, October 24.—Clear and pleasant. River reported rising above and falling here.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 24.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill, Cairo; Pembina, Victory and Huntsville, Keokuk; Emilie, Cincinnati; Northerner, Memphis; Sucker State, Keokuk; Victory, St. Paul; Mountaineer, Memphis. River rising slowly. Weather cloudy and warm, with slight showers.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 24.—Port list: Mary Allice cleared for New Orleans at 6 A. M.; W. J. Lewis, Memphis to St. Louis 2 P. M.; Jas. Howard cleared for New Orleans at 5 A. M.; Octavia, Cincinnati City to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; E. H. Durfee, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 P. M. River three inches. Heavy fog this morning, delaying steamers; clear; thermometer 64.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis. Departed—Glencoe and Susie Silver, St. Louis.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 24.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—Ben D. Kountz, Magnolia Flower and Turner, New Orleans; Minnie, White river; Glasgow and Alice, St. Louis. Arrived—Little Rock.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling uplands 18½c. Flour—Superfine western and State $5 @ 5 60; common to good $5 70 @ 6 85; good to choice $6 85@7 30; white wheat extra $7 30 @7 60; extra Ohio $7 @ 7 50; St. Louis $7 @ 7 50. Rye dull and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 95½@96c. Wheat—No. 2 spring, nothing doing; No. 1 spring $1 24; winter red western $1 36@1 38; white $1 42 @1 46. Rye dull at 76@77c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 56,000 bush.; in store 1,000,000 bush.; unchanged; receipts to-day 56,000 bush.; market opened firm and closed heavy; mixed western and Ohio 51@51½c; choice white Southern and Jersey quiet. Oats—Receipts 80,000 bush.; fair to good market steady with a moderate demand; fair to good refined 43@44c. Molasses—Sales of 100 hhds. New Orleans at 9c. Petroleum—Crude 14½c; refined 23½@23½c. Provisions—Pork steady; Beef—extra ——; prime mess $16@24; prime mess $10@18; India mess $14@22. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 9½@9¾c; hams 16@17c. Middles steady; short clear for December and short clear 8¾@9c. Lard quiet; No 1 prime steam 15½@15¾c; kettle rendered 16½c; October 15½; November 15¾c; January 16c. Butter quiet; western 19@23c; State 19@30c. Cheese 11@12c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Flour dull but unchanged; extra State and western $5 25@6 25. Wheat quiet and weak; western red $1 55. Corn irregular; yellow 56@57c; new do 55c; mixed western 54@55c. Oats dull at 40@42c. Provisions dull and declining; mess pork $14 50. Lard steady; prime—Crude 14½c; refined 15½c. Whisky firmed 94½c. Whisky steady at 81; alcohol $1 91@1 93.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand and prices firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 52; Pennsylvania and mixed western $1 48@1 50. Corn dull at 47@48c. Provisions unchanged. Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 17½c; net receipts 2,500 bales; sales 600 bales; stock 18,143 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 24.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 18c; net receipts 1,966 bales; exports coastwise 1,285 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 23,754 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 24.—Estimated net receipts 500 bales; stock 26,462 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 24.—Cotton in good demand at 17½ @18c; net receipts 3,350 bales; sales 1,500 bales; stock 30,163 bales.

THE YERKES FAILURE.

Misuse of Public Money by Philadelphia Officials.

The results of the failure of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., broker, of Philadelphia, are exciting considerable attention. He had been employed for years as seller of city bonds, and has practice was to settle at the treasury at the end of each month for all the bonds he has from day to day sold, giving the Treasurer his check in payment for whatever was due the city. The Treasurer, however, constantly loaned to the broker sundry very large sums of money, and, as it will, wholly unprotected by a particle of security. As the *Ledger* puts it, "Part of the people's money has, by indiscretion, been abstracted and diverted from its legitimate purpose to the individual profit of parties to whom it did not belong. The loss of this money—if it be lost—in such manner, is a serious affair, and affects the credit of the city. It will entail delay in repairing the direct officers, if we did seem, proposed to increase the loans of the expenses of their honored parties. Certificates of city loans issued last week, although paid for by Yerkes months ago, the Treasurer and Controller now repudiate, and refuse to transfer to others, assuming the same. The repudiated certificates are held by some fifteen or twenty in parties all banks, bankers and private individuals, amounts ranging from $100,000, and aggregate over a quarter of a million dollars. That the city will ultimately have to pay all these certificates is, the *Ledger* thinks, too apparent to doubt, and the action of the city officers is regarded as inconsiderate and useless. The proposition to go behind the official action of the proper officers of the city, to the profit of those officers at the expense of innocent *bona fide* holders, it is remarked, "is injustice too rank to be considered in connection with either law or morals."

The *Inquirer* understands that a proposition has been made to Yerkes to hand over to the securities of Mr. Marcer, the City Treasurer, an order for the 'margins,' or the value of the collaterals above the loans obtained by Yerkes. This, it is said, owing to the recent advance in stocks, will nearly pay the amount due to the City Treasury. If this plan is carried out it will avoid the resort to courts of law, where the business community fear that a test principle will be established that delivery of certificates or acceptance of an order to transfer is not liable to be withheld if in the hands of innocent parties, as it is alleged these are.

The Coal Prospect at Louisville.

The *Courier-Journal* of Monday remarks: Should a rise in the river be delayed much longer, and cold weather set in, there would be great suffering. The supply of Pomeroy coal is about exhausted; the mines in Ohio county, Ky., are not worked largely enough to supply more than 1,000 bushels per day, and the supply from Brazil, Ind., has ceased, owing to a strike among the miners. The amount of cumberland coal in the hands of dealers, in case of a cold winter, would not last more than a week, at the outside.

THE NEW YORK *Standard* takes notice of the efforts of the Pittsburgh *Post* to bring out Col. Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency, with the following comments:

This argument in favor of Col. Scott deserves attention. If a railway man is to be selected, New York will claim a hearing for some of the railway men of that State—but he would be a good candidate. He is about twenty years older than a majority of the railway men—but in his case experience and vitality two or three generations younger. We are afraid, however, that neither Col. Scott nor Commodore Vanderbilt will consent to such a sacrifice as this would impose.

It is to be remarked that our contemporary's efforts have not been extensively seconded, but have called forth the highest encomiums on Col. Scott as one of the very first railroad managers of his time.

THE great conflagration in Chicago and the Northwest has stimulated an inquiry as to whether there is not some unknown subtle force connected with the spread of fire, an understanding of which would be of material service in helping to overcome the flames. The New York *Post* says that during the disastrous fire in that city in 1845 things far beyond the ken of the flames and in no way in contact with it, would suddenly burst into flames from the interior. The same thing was remarked in Chicago, but finally declaration was assigned as the cause there. It is by no means clear, however, that this explanation is the correct one, and there is plenty of room left for speculation and investigation regarding this supposed mysterious force. A scientific writer has suggested that at a certain period there is what is called an "inflammable vacuum" in the air, which is self-igniting and irresistible. It is possible that this element or condition may some time be traced and a safeguard or preventive against it be discovered.

Two Great Lights Extinguished.

By the death of Mr. Charles Babbage and Sir Roderick Murchison, two of the great lights of science have been put out. Although says that Babbage was born in 1790, but another authority, usually accurate, says that he was born in 1792. If this is correct, both the great men just departed first saw the light of this world in the same year, and their deaths will in all future time be referred to as a noteworthy coincidence. A good many years ago the name of Babbage was much more frequently in the mouths of men than it has been recently. Born at Teignmouth, in Devonshire, he pursued his studies at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1814 with a very high mathematical rank. Being rich he was able to gratify his fondness for mathematics, which he early began to believe susceptible of a more directly practical direction than the subject had ever received. His first publication was a collection of "Tables of Logarithms." The extreme difficulty of preparing, and especially of printing such tables, infinite masses of mere figures, absolutely without errors, led Mr. Babbage to meditate the possibility of applying machinery to the work. At length satisfied of its practicability, he unfolded and expounded his idea of an invention for the purpose in a letter to Sir Humphrey Davy, published in 1822. Commissioned by the English Government to superintend the construction of the machinery described by him, before offering his engagement, Mr. Babbage made a tour over England and the continent for the purpose of examining and familiarizing himself with all the most complicated and refined calculating applications of the mechanic arts, that he might be enabled to use his observations in the work. He thus incidentally acquired the knowledge concerning the practical arts, which he gave to the public in his book on "The Economy of Manufactures," published in 1832, in which a survey was taken of all the most noteworthy processes, and hints were imparted for adoption and improvement. The writing of this book was a mere *paregon* of by-work, as the Greeks called it. His arithmetical machine was to consist of two quite distinct parts, or instruments, one for calculating and the other for printing mathematical and nautical tables. The first was begun in 1826, and in 1833 it was nearly complete in all its admirable perfection of finish and efficiency, when the work encountered an unpleasant interruption. Though the part of the machine for printing the tables calculated by the other was not yet half made, the aggregate expense had already run up to 17,000 pounds sterling, while twice as much more was believed to be necessary to complete it. In terror of the cost, combined with misgivings as to the ultimate ability of the machine, the government abandoned the undertaking, and Babbage's invention as a whole always remained unfinished, though the calculating portion of it has been a world's wonder ever since. Babbage's industry seems to have been immense; we have seen a list of forty-two distinct publications by him, almost every one of which some obstruse or recondite subject of pure or mixed mathematics is investigated. His writings on Life Assurance contributed largely, we believe, to place the subject on a sound theoretical and practical basis. Indeed, every one of his publications, whether books or mere single essays, have been of direct utility in the improvement of man's estate. Mr. Babbage was a liberal in politics and an active friend of all useful reforms. Appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, the chair once filled by Newton, he filled it for several years. He resigned, apparently in dissatisfaction with the condition of the University, which he despaired of being able to improve. Even more than one of his writings he expressed very gloomy views concerning English science as well as English politics, and incurred not a little odium by his candor. An attempt made by his friends to have him elected a member of the first Reform Parliament, in 1832, turned out abortive, and it was never repeated. In his old age, Mr. Babbage, besides laborious physical and geological investigations, spent much time in trying to invent machines for algebraical calculations. In these pursuits he was fearfully disturbed by the organ-grinders and other musicians of the streets, against whom he waged persistent and almost relentless war. Many readers will recollect his pathetic appeal to Parliament for relief from this nuisance of London, by which it is not unlikely that the lives of several eminent writers and scholars have been shortened. The most entertaining and popular of Mr. Babbage's works is his "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher," published first in 1864.

Sir Roderick Murchison has been so prominently before the public of late years, as President of the Royal Society, and in connection with geographical explorations and discoveries, that all intelligent readers may be presumed to be acquainted with the leading events of his life. Like Babbage, Lyell, Darwin, and so many of the great British men of science, Murchison was what they call over there, "a gentleman by profession." A member of a landed family in Scotland, he began active life as an officer in the army, in which character he passed through campaigns in the Peninsula, where he was distinguished for bravery. In 1816 he left the army to devote himself wholly to scientific pursuits, and especially to geology and geography. Having made a geological tour over England in company with Mr. Phillips, he gave its results to the public in 1826 in his book entitled, "The Silurian System." Its appearance is understood to have made a new era in British geology, as besides the elaborate and satisfactory pedestrianizations which it presents of the Graywack groups, it established "the fact of the existence of a complete and very extensive series of fossiliferous strata interposited with the old crystalline schists and the older slaty rocks." At any rate, the book gave its author a European reputation. Murchison's next great labor was a geological exploration of Russia, in which he traversed the country in all directions and pushed his investigations into the Ural mountains. In these journeys he was accompanied by the well known continental geologists, Verneuil and Keyserling, but the Scotchman has usually received most of the credit due to the books "On the Geological structure of the Northern and Central Regions of Russia in Europe," and "Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural mountains." As a compliment or reward for these works the Emperor Nicholas loaded him with Russian orders, and Queen Victoria had before made him a Knight of the Bath, and some time in 1866, if we rightly remember, she made him a Baronet. Sir Roderick Murchison's *pap*—in the transactions of the British Associations and various scientific societies, if collected, would fill many volumes, and some years ago he prepared a popular account of his researches regarding England geology under the title "Siluria." An incident in Sir Roderick's life is worth mentioning as an indication that gold would be discovered in Australia. Geology for many years was not a popular science in England; the people regarded it with distrust as tending to the disparagement Moses in particular and to heresy in general, while even the educated classes looked upon it as a pernicious and useless study. The pretensions of its adepts as vain and extravagant. Thus Dean Buckland used, during many years, to lecture at Oxford to half a dozen, or even two or three listeners. When gold was found in Australia, and it was recollected that, long before, Murchison, on the testimony of the rocks and strata as reported to him, had not only affirmed that there must be gold there, but had explained why he was sure of the fact. Upon hard-hearted, common sense John Bull the effect was immediate, to be followed by results. Though we may not say that geology at once became popular, the incident certainly contributed much to give it a recognized place among the useful sciences.

Since the close of the heavier labors of his industrious life, Sir Roderick Murchison's name has been kept in the memory of the time by the vivacity of his interest in the labors of others. First, there was his controversy with Professor Sedgwick on a disputed point in geology. Then his active participation, by aid and counsel, in the preparation of successive Arctic expeditions, and of journeys to explore the interior of Africa, or to discover the sources of the Nile. Both as President of the Royal Geographical Society, and as a personal friend of the traveler, he has been the chief medium of communication between Dr. Livingstone and the public during the seven years of his absence and not even the Queen of England, and one cannot but regret that he did not live to witness the explorer's return and to hear the narrative of his discoveries.

STATE NEWS.

David Pierce, of Ashland township, Clarion county, was killed by a fall of stone in a quarry where he was at work on Monday last.

Sunbury has the cheapest gas light of any place in the State outside of Pittsburgh—two dollars per thousand feet.

Samuel Frankberry, of Spring Hill township, Fayette county, raised this season two hundred and fifty bushels of sweet potatoes on less than two acres of land.

Dauphin county has a township (Rush), which polled only twelve votes at the late election—eight Democratic and four Republicans, but Lebanon had a still smaller township, which had seven votes to its credit—six Republicans and three Democratic.

Thomas Crowley died in Connéautville a few days ago from the effects of a kick by a horse.

There are four families, father and three sons, residing in Polk township, Mercer county, by the name of Serfass, who have between them seventy-two children. The father has twenty-one children, and the sons seventeen children apiece.

In 1870 Philadelphia manufactured carpets to the value of $10,000,000, $5,500,000 worth of prints, $3,000,000 worth of woolen and other fabrics, amounting in value to $40,000,000.

Washington and Overfield townships, Wyoming county, are the only ones in the State which persist in rejecting the school law.

Thomas C. Wiley, of Lancaster, a patriarch in years—his age being seventy-three—after a two days' hunt in the vicinity of Chrisman, on Monday succeeded in bagging sixteen rabbits, a ground hog, a pheasant and some small game. Who among the old time sports can beat that?

The Otis rolling mill, in Sharon, which started a few weeks ago with five bolting furnaces, has already increased the number to eight, and four more are in process of construction. They are running night and day, and already the benefits of this new enterprise are being felt in the business community.

The Lancaster *Weekly Enterprise* has been enlarged, and announces that it will hereafter advocate the principles and policy of the Republican party.

Mr. William Given, of Hempbrook township, Chester county, recently lost two valuable horses and two hogs from hydrophobia. They had been previously bitten by a mad dog.

The last bounty for the scalp of Pennsylvania occurred opposite Lewisburg, on Saturday, December 14, 1805, between John Binns, of Northumberland, and Samuel Stewart, of Lycoming county. It created a great deal of excitement at the time, and was published by Binns in his paper, the *Republican Argus*, reflecting on the character of Stewart, as he a grown hardship to deprive people of cheap light. And just here it may be remarked that the commission which was granted given by the Councils to the new Consolidated and East End Gas Companies to lay their pipes without any unnecessary restrictions, wherever their respective charters give them the right to do so.

One More on the P. C. and St. L. R. R.

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GIVE US LIGHT.—The citizens will look with great anxiety to the action of Councils on next Monday on granting the privilege of laying gas pipes through the several streets, to the Consolidated Gas Company, who propose, we are informed, to furnish gas at a great reduction from the rates charged by the present corporation. Their votes will be examined with great care to see who are in favor of cheap light for the people.

THE weather interfered with the attendance at Oakland Park yesterday. If to-day is fair the crowd will no doubt be great to witness the racing of Goldsmith Maid and Lucy. A three-minute trot, with eight entries, is also on the programme for to-day.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, October 24 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the bar	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Character of the Sky.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	05	42	13	E.	10	50	03	1
Cairo	30.08	05	62	13	E.	10	64	03	1
Chicago, Ill.	30.06	02	54	7	E.	10	54	03	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	03	60	7	E.	10	60	03	1
Cleveland, O.	30.11	07	52	13	N. E.	7	12	01	2
Davenport, Iowa.	30.12	01	48	13	N. E.	7	12	01	2
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	01	48	13	N. E.	14	90	03	1
Louisville, Ky.	30.05	01	48	13	N. E.	14	90	03	1
Memphis, Tenn.	29.96	03	62	1	———	———	11	00	A
Nashville, Tenn.	30.00	03	65	1	———	———	11	00	A
New Orleans, La.	29.96	05	73	———	———	———	00	00	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.16	10	56	7	N. E.	3	00	01	2
Shreveport, La.	29.90	07	65	7	N. E.	3	04	01	1
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	01	48	13	N. E.	3	00	03	1
St. Paul, Minn.	30.04	01	54	13	N. E.	50	4.50	01	1
Vicksburg	30.04	05	68	1	———	———	00	00	A

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received under the direction of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

List of Unmailable Letters, October 24, 1871.

	Cents.
Allen & Thompson, Tidioute, Pa	1
Allen, P. M., Veogn, Ill	1
Alexander, J. S., Kittanning, Pa	1
Algeo, Scott & Co., Rochester, Pa	1
Aloon, H., Enon Valley, Pa	1
Bailey, L. M., Carmichaels, Pa	1
Berryhill, F. M., Conover, O	1
Bethan, H. L., Parkersburg, Pa	1
Bemey & Lewis, Wheeling, W. Va	1
Biggs, Jas., Westfield, Pa	1
Birney, W. C., Deersville, O	1
Biggs, S., Westfield, Ill	1
Blake Bros. & Co., Hartford, Conn	1
Blackshere, J. R., Cottonwood Falls, Ks	1
Boyd, J. H., Louisville, Ky	1
Browne, Saml. S., Louisville, Ky	1
Brown, Wm. H., Salem, Pa	1
Brown & Stone, Warren, Pa	1
Bryant, Thos., Union, Ind	1
Byers, Z., Annapolis, Ind	1
Castilo, Antonio, St. Louis, Mo	1
Cahill, Denis, Troy, N. Y	1
Cowley, F., Monticello, Ind	1
Cole, D. D., Huntsburg, O	1
Coenonglier, C. Springfield, O	1
Cobb Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa	1
Crangle, R., Wheeling, W. Va	1
Cuddy, Miss Ellen, Clarion P. O., Pa	1
Daughtner, C., Little Washington, Pa	1
Davidson, Wm., Delphi, Ind	1
Davis, E. & Co., Alexandria, Ind	1
Deford, A. B., Augusta, Ohio	1
Dillinger, L., Philadelphia, Pa	1
Driscol, J. W., Muncie, Ind	1
Dunlap, William, Steubenville, O	1
Editor San Francisco *Call*, San Francisco, Cal	1
Eikenbarg, George, Peru, Ind	1
Frost, Henrietta, Shelbyville, Ind	1
Fuller, Mrs. M. T., Philadelphia, Pa	1
Gest, W. P., Wingo, Ky	1
Gilseath, H. H., Westerville, Iowa	1
Grim, D., New Galilee, Pa	1
Griffin, J. W., Huron City, Ind	1
Hastings, Mr. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	1
Harter, George D. & Bro., Canton, O	1
Haskett, John, Coshocton, O	1
Hoover, David, Muncie, Ind	1
Hoghe, C. R., Van Wert, O	1
Hubbard, W. P., Wheeling, Va	1
Johnson, John, Jeddo, Pa	1
Kallock, R., Langley Station, S. C	1
Kennedy, G. R., Grandville, O	1
Kelley, J. M., Smith's Ferry, Pa	1
King & Climb, Cleveland, O	1
Kirk & Morrison, Florida, Ind	1
Lawson & Kirtley, Oxford, Ind	1
Lemon, Jos., Perrysville, Pa	1
Lock, Miss Maggie A., Fairfield, Iowa	1
Lee, Sherrill & Longstreet, Hosea	1
Marshall, W. V., Milford, Ill	1
Mank, J. B. & Co., Hamilton, Pa	1
Meely, Jno. & Co., Columbia City, Ind	1
Mitchell, B. H., Titusville, Pa	1
Moore, M., Shreve, Ill	1
Moorhead, R. W., Brookwayville, Pa	1
Mcintosh, Chas., Urbana, O	1
Mcintosh, Wm. A., Pittsburgh, Pa	1
Neer, J. C., Urbana, O	1
Nelson, Thomas, Honeywell Furnace, Ky	1
Phillips, J. W., Muncie, Ind	1
Pierson, W. H., Mayville, Ind	1
Potter, W. C., Peoria, Ill	1
Quigg, Harry, Leedonia, O	1
Rainey, Mary, Altoona, Pa	1
Rhodes, Rev. B., Litchfield, Conn	1
Riddle, Miss Sue N., Martinsburg, Va	1
Rogers, Smith, Grove, Kans	1
Sawyers, T. T., Chicago, Ill	1
Settrer, L., St. Louis, Mo	1
Smith, Thomas, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa	1
Smith, Robert, Blairsville, Pa	1
Steele, A. J., Monesta, Pa	1
Stratton, J. R., Strattonville, Pa	1
Sutphin, D. J., Greenfield, O	1
Walton, B., Fairberry, Ill	1
Waite, Mary A., New York, N. Y	3
Wells, Joseph, Jr., Wellsville, O	1
Wilson, J. C., Monticello, Ind	1
Wilson, D., Cuinnsburg, Pa	1
Wilson, J. R., Indiana, Pa	1
Wiswell, Simon, New Albany, O	1
Wiltcombe Bros. & Richards, Grand Rapids, Mich	3
Ward, Dr., A. P., Centerville, Pa	1
Yand, Charles, Wyatt Station, Ind	1

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

An Emigrant Hotel in Flames—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

At ten minutes past three o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box 34, corner of Eleventh and Liberty streets. Repairing to the locality indicated we found that the emigrant hotel, kept by McDonald & Comer, 372 and 374 Penn street, adjoining the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad passenger house, was on fire. Many of the inmates were not aware of their danger until a citizen broke open one of the doors and gave the alarm. Those sleeping in the upper stories of the building made their way through a dense cloud of smoke to a balcony fronting the second story of the house, and from this were assisted to a window of Frank Hegele's Hotel adjoining, and thus effected their way to the street.

There were a large number of emigrants in the house, many of whom escaped in their night dresses only, and sought shelter in neighboring houses. Beds, trunks, bedding and household goods were hurled to the pavement below in a reckless manner, but fortunately before the fire had obtained much headway the department was on hand, and successfully combated the flames, confining them to their place of origin, although the adjoining house was in great danger.

The building where the fire originated was injured to the extent of several thousand dollars by fire and water. Mr. Wm. Carr owns the property, but the extent of the insurance could not be ascertained this morning. As we write, at 3:45 A. M., the firemen apparently have the flames under control.

A MALICIOUS TRICK.

A Drunken Man Throws a Brick at a Street Car—Narrow Escape of a Passenger.

Yesterday afternoon while one of the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway was proceeding through the Twelfth ward, one of the passengers had a narrow escape from serious if not fatal injury. We learn that when the car was near Twentieth street a man named Patrick Halskin deliberately took up a brick from a pile conveniently, and breaking it in two, hurled each half with all his force against the car, one of the pieces missing the car, and the other struck it just a few inches below where a lady was sitting, making an extensive dent in the car. Had the missile been directed but a few inches higher the result might have been a serious, perhaps fatal, one. Officer Samuel Fry promptly arrested Halskin, and conveyed him to the Twelfth ward Station House, where he was commanded to answer the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, the conductor of the car has announced his intention of preferring an information against Halskin this morning.

That "Accident" on the Connellsville Railroad.

The following letter, from Mr. Van Horn, Conductor on the Connellsville Railroad, explains itself:

FALLS CITY, October 23, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A portion of an article in the Cowanesque, of today in reference to the remains of Moses Collins, who was killed and buried in the wreck on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Friday last, I wish to correct. It states that "Willis Collins, a son of deceased, took the charred remains home, but of the ashes about noon on Saturday, had them boxed up and sent to Connellsville to be confined." The above statement is incorrect. About 5 o'clock on Friday evening after we had commenced pulling away the wreck with the construction engine, I found what I supposed to be Mr. Collins' skull, but taking hold of it found it to be his entrails, all cooked, and about the size of a watermelon. I sent one of the train hands to the woods and summoned to the scene and laid them carefully on a tie. The same man at that brought out the above brought over other portions of the remains in his hand. I sent to Confluence for a small box, and Mr. T. Williams, Superintendent of the Bank of Confluence, procured a paper, in the box, and nailed the box up. About twelve o'clock on Saturday, Willis Collins, Jr., came to me and wished me to let him have the remains of his father, as he would take them home and bury on Saturday morning. I did so, and was glad to have some friend to do so.

This Willis Collins was better than give this out (perhaps hours), and paid no attention to the remains of his uncle; never even visited for or showed any disposition to look after them, but was extremely anxious to recover a gold watch that he alleged belonged to him, that his uncle was carrying.

The above is a square and unbiased truth, which I can prove by many witnesses, and wish to make the correction for the benefit of all concerned. Respectfully, James W. Van Horn, Conductor Gravel train, P. & C. R. R.

Cheap Gas.

The City Councils will meet on Monday, and it is more than probable that they will take some measures for the protection of the city against the increasing regulations for the shingle roofs and wooden cornices which endanger many thickly built portions of the city. Apart altogether from the evil in question which is occasioned is the use of lamps in districts where the gas pipes are laid. But to get at this evil cheap gas is necessary, as if would be a great hardship to deprive people of cheap light. And just here we may add that the Consolidated Gas Company have entered into an agreement given by the Councils to the new Consolidated and East End Gas Companies to lay their pipes without any unnecessary restrictions, wherever their respective charters give them the right to do so.

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FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES.

Services at the Rev. A. M. Milligan's Church Last Evening—Addresses by a Number of Divines—The Rev. R. G. Galbraith and Others to Sail on November 4 for Syria.

The attendance at the Rev. A. M. Milligan's church, on Eighth street, last evening, was quite large. The services were held for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. S. R. Galbraith and his wife, who, accompanied by Miss Ann Mary Dodds, go to Syria as missionaries.

The exercises were opened at half-past seven with prayer by the Rev. John Crozier, of Elizabeth, Pa.

After the singing of a hymn by the congregation, addresses were made by the Rev. M. B. Sloan, of Allegheny, the Rev. Mr. Sproul, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the Rev. A. M. Milligan, the Rev. D. B. Wilson, the Rev. J. R. Sproul and the Rev. Mr. Collins, of the U. P. Church of this city.

The Rev. S. R. Galbraith, the missionary, then delivered a valedictory address. Throughout its delivery the speaker spoke quite feelingly, and at times it was with difficulty that he could check his emotions.

He was surrounded by many of his old associates, among whom we noticed the Rev. John Crozier, of Elizabeth, Pa.; Professors Sproul and Sloan, of Allegheny; the Rev. A. M. Milligan, of this city; the Rev. T. C. Sproul, of McKeesport; the Rev. T. A. Sproul, of Alexandria; the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Wilkinsburgh; the Rev. Robert Reed, of Brookline, Pa.; the Rev. D. McFall, of Oil City, Pa.; the Rev. James A. Black, of Clarksburg, Pa.; the Rev. A. J. McFarland, of Brookville, Pa., and the Rev. William McFarland, of Lisbon, N. Y.

The father of the missionary, the Rev. John Galbraith, then offered a very fervent prayer for the future safety and welfare of the missionaries who were about to take their departure for the far East.

After the singing of a hymn and benediction being pronounced, the congregation hurried to bid farewell to the departing missionaries.

The Rev. S. R. Galbraith and wife and Miss Dodds, daughter of a well-known firm of Manufacturers, of this city, will sail from Liverpool for Syria on the 4th of November. They take with them the well-wishes of all their old friends and acquaintances.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterrett and Collier—District Attorney General A. L. Pearson.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Gabhard, which was taken up on Monday, was concluded yesterday morning. The defendant was indicted for forn